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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/768,965	02/02/2004	Yuji Nakajima	040040	4559
23850	7590	08/28/2006		
ARMSTRONG, KRATZ, QUINTOS, HANSON & BROOKS, LLP 1725 K STREET, NW SUITE 1000 WASHINGTON, DC 20006				
			EXAMINER ROONEY, NORA MAUREEN	
			ART UNIT 1644	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 08/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/768,965

Applicant(s)

NAKAJIMA ET AL.

Examiner

Nora M. Rooney

Art Unit

1644

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-8, drawn to an allergen inactivating method, classified in class 435, subclass 300.
 - II. Claims 9-15, drawn to an allergen inactivating filter, classified in class 95, subclass 18.
 - III. Claims 16-18, drawn to an air treating apparatus, classified in class 95, subclass 20.
 - IV. Claim 19, drawn to a home electric appliance, classified in class 95, subclass 1.
 - V. Claims 20-22, drawn to a virus inactivating agent comprising protein denaturing agent and enzyme, classified in class 435, subclass 390.1.
 - VI. Claim 23, drawn to a virus inactivating method, classified in class 435, subclass 236.
 - VII. Claims 24, drawn to a virus inactivating filter comprising a virus trapping filter and a virus inactivating agent, classified in class 95, subclass 90.
 - VIII. Claims 25-29, drawn to an air conditioning unit, classified in class D23, subclass 325.

IX. Claim 30, drawn to an air conditioner comprising two air conditioning units, classified in class D23, subclass 325.

2. Groups II-V and VII-IX are different products. The virus inactivating agent of Group V is distinct from Groups II-IV and VII-IX because it is an agent consisting of a protein denaturing agent and a protein decomposing agent. Groups II-IV and VII-IX are distinct apparatuses having different structures, configurations and functions for trapping and/ or inactivating allergens and/or viruses. The allergen inactivating filter of Group II is distinct from the air treating apparatus of Group III and the home electric appliance of Group IV because the filter of Group II is one component apparatuses of both Groups III and IV. The apparatus of Group III is distinct from the home electric appliance of Group IV in structure and configuration. The home electric appliance has recited structure and electrical properties absent from the apparatus of Group III which recites various apparatuses encompassing many different structures, configurations and modes of operation. The virus inactivating filter of Group VII is different from the virus inactivating agent of Group V because the virus inactivating agent is one component of the virus inactivating filter. The filter also contains structure for physical filtering of viruses that the virus inactivating agent of Group V does not recite. The air conditioning unit of Group VIII is different from Groups III and IV because it recites structure and components absent from those groups, mainly a virus inactivating filter. Group IX is different from Groups V, VII and VIII because it recites an air conditioner having additional configuration and structure to the air conditioning unit of Group VIII, the virus inactivating filter of Group VII and the virus inactivating method of Group V, though it contains all of these components. Groups V and VII-

IX are different from Groups II-IV because the all products of Groups II-IV comprise an allergen inactivating filter which is distinct from the virus inactivating filter of Groups V and VII-IX in ingredients, method steps and endpoints.

3. Groups I and VI are different methods. The allergen inactivating method of Group I is distinct from the virus inactivating method of Group VI in that the methods require specific ingredients, method steps and endpoints. Therefore, each method represents patentably distinct subject matter.

4. Groups II/I and V/VI are related as product and process of using. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case, the allergen inactivating filter and virus inactivating filter of Groups II and V, respectively can be used to filter non-allergenic particulate matter from the air. Allergens and viruses in the air can be inactivated by other methods, such as using aerosol spray agents.

5. These inventions are distinct for the reasons given above. In addition, they have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by different classification and/or recognized divergent subject matter. Further, even though in some cases the classification is shared, a different field of search would be required based upon the structurally distinct products recited and the various methods of use comprising distinct method steps. Therefore restriction for examination purposes as

indicated is proper. Further, a prior art search also requires a literature search. It is an undue burden for the examiner to search more than one invention.

Species Election

6. Irrespective of whichever group applicant may elect, applicant is further required under 35 U.S.C 121:

(1) to elect a single disclosed species to which claims would be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable; and

(2) to list all claims readable thereon including those subsequently added.

If Group I is elected, applicant is required to elect:

1. a single condition such as a.) alkali, b.) acid, c.) enzyme or d.) heat.

The species are distinct because the structure and physiochemical properties of are different.

7. Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. § 121 to elect a single disclosed species for prosecution on the merits to which the claims shall be restricted if no generic claim is finally held to be allowable.

8. Applicant is advised that a response to this requirement must include an identification of the species that is elected consonant with this requirement, and a listing of all claims readable thereon, including any claims subsequently added. An argument that a claim is allowable or that all claims are generic is considered nonresponsive unless accompanied by an election.

9. Upon the allowance of a generic claim, applicant will be entitled to consideration of claims to additional species which are written in dependent form or otherwise include all the limitations of an allowed generic claim as provided by 37 C.F.R. § 1.141. If claims are added after the election, applicant must indicate which are readable upon the elected species. M.P.E.P. § 809.02(a).

10. Should applicant traverse on the ground that the species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 of the other invention.

Applicant is advised that the response to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed.

11. The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and the product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed a nonelected process invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that process invention to be rejoined.

12. In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully

examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained.

Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.** Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nora M. Rooney whose telephone number is (571) 272-9937. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm. A message may be left on the examiner's voice mail service. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Chan can be reached on (571) 272-0841.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

14. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

August 16, 2006

Nora M. Rooney, M.S., J.D.

Patent Examiner

Technology Center 1600

MAHER M. HADDAD
MAHER M. HADDAD
PATENT EXAMINER
Primary